PALMER & Co.'s great California Express will take Freight and Packages 10 per cent lower than any other responsible Company. Through in thirty-sive days or no charge. Palmer & Co., 30 Broadway, as-thoraced Accust of U.S. M. Steamship line.

Ladies going to West Point, Catskill Mountain House, Lebanon Springs, Saratoga, Trenton Falls, the Falis of Niagara, or to Newport, Rockaway, Long Branch, Caye May, and the various resorts in the country, forget not to call at Mr. Millar's and ret your supply of Gaiters, Slippers, Ties and Buskim, befor going, You will find all the different styles suitable for dreas of traveling, at

Five Thousand Yards of Lawns and Also every article of S mmer wear must be said at great bargains Barares, Foulard Silks, Tiesnes, Barare De-sines, Polyms, Silk and Linen Goods, Parsols, Shawls, Mantillas, Visctes, Crape Shawls, and all kinds of Summer wear, for men and boys, at a great sacrifice, at G. M. Bo-DINE's, 321 Grand-st. corner of Orchard.

INDIA-RUBBER SHOES!—FRAUD.—After all the fraudulent attempts to deceive the public, the "combination" evidently mean to allow the approaching Fall Term of Court to pass without atrial. I charge this now in advance, while there is plenty time to prepare—and. I call upon the combination to produce witnesses—Adolphus Stone and John C. Bickford, persons in their employ, against whom I have attachments, to come forward and give their testimony. This they done not do, and they dare not come to trial before a jury. This I charge, and aver that the pretended patents are a fraud, and I can and will prove and establish it in Court, whenever the combination venture to a trial before a jury. If they are innocent of this charge, allow the witnesses to come upon the stand, and not keep them secreted. Bring the case to trial before a piry. For such years I have charged the Goodyear Patent to be a fraud and swindle. Heat, let them come before a jury fairly. Until this is done, shame should keep you all from any more cowardly attacks in the newspapers.

Owner of 17 India Rubber Patents, and Manufacturer. Warehouse, 23 Courtlander. New York. (23.14) INDIA-RUBBER SHOES!-FRAUD.-After

BOND-STREET .- To Let for three years, House 27 Bond-st. (except the first floor which will be used as dental offices) consisting of basement and kilchen, I rooms in second story, 3 in third do, and 3 attic bedrooms, bath, &c.—has been pointed and papered. Will be rented bath, &c -- has been painted and papered. Will be rente to a private family only. Rent \$856. J. SMITH DODGE.

HANMOCKS !- LEARY & Co., leaders and tatroducers of fashion for Gentlemen's Hate, 3 4 and and Antor House, Broadway, will this day open several bales superior Mexican Grass Hammocks.

CAUTION TO THE PUBLIC.-The great copularity of Lyon's "Magnetic Powders," for the de-struction of bedbugs, cockroaches, moths, ants, fleas, fleas, &c., insects on plants, and all other insects, has prompted certain parties to prepare sperious articles, and offer them, under various denominations, for sale. Few of these indi-viduals dered to give their impositions out as "free of poi-son". The proprietor of the original article has, in this

viduals dured to give their impositions out as "free of son." The preprietor of the original article has, in city, only the under mentioned agents, and the princ Dopot is at 421 Broadway, where also may be obtained by the under mentioned agents, and the prince Dopot is at 421 Broadway, where also may be obtained by an accordance of the instanta cous destruction of rats and mentioned by numerous gentlemen.

James R. Chillyon, M. D., Chemistry, N. Y.

Lawrence Reid, Prof. of Chemistry, N. Y.

Lawrence Reid, Prof. of Chemistry, N. Y.

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A. B. & D. Sanda, 106 Fulton-at.

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Kerr, 746 Broadway.

Bricham & Miller, 17 Avenue D.

Dr. Lyon, 477 Grand-at.

Ecker & Berran, 333 Suxh-av.

Kennedy & Hall, 222 Greenwich-at.

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Charles H. Ring, 192 Broadway.

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Brooklyn—Mrs. Hayes, 175 Fulton-st.

South Brooklyn—Mr. Ayres, cor. Henry and Atlantic.

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Jersey City—Buskirk, 39 Washington-st.

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None genuine unless signed by E. Lyon. WATTS' NERVOUS ANTIDOTE.-It is a

treat for the curious to look over 1,000 certificates of cures of the most matiemant diseases, and see the universal expression of wonder and delight by the recipients of its magic power. Every disease of malignity and death that can be named are here proved to be cured, and yet people in a solutionate as to remain diseased. Go at once, read the a critificates, and get a bottle at the depot, 102 Nassau st KNAP. "'S HEALTH RESTORATIVE BITTERS.

FOWLERS & WELLS, Phrenologists

and Publishers, Clinton Hall 131 Nassau-st, near the Park. The Philadelphia Ledger is quite indiguant at To Tribune for conving the remarks of the Delaware Republican on the Right of Free Discussion, wherein the conduct of the Ledger in denouncing the mob at San Francisco was contrasted with its treatment of the disturbances in Philadelphia, by which George Thompson was prevented from speaking. Now those remarks were copied by us, not on account of the special allusion to the Ledger, but because of their general soundness and their applicability to a large class of newspapers in this country, and also because, coming from a journal in a Slaveholding State, we thought they ought not to pass unheeded. The Ledger complains that the Republican did it gross injustice, and it demands of us a retraction of what it pleases to call a "slander." Now we certainly do not intend to treat our cotemporary unjustly, and if he had fairly stated the position of the Republican, and met it with a specific denial, we would most cheerfully have given that denial as wide a circulation as we gave the charge. But this it has not done, for what reason our readers will be at no loss to infer. The Republican's charge was in these words : "The " Ledger and Bulletin have devoted two or three "articles to the mob in California; but so "far as we can recollect, these papers "did not say anything against the inter-" ference of the mob to prevent an anti-slave-"ry meeting being held in their city." Without pretending to deny the perfect truth of these words, the Ledger tortures them into "an insinuation" that it "approved the conduct of the mob which assailed Thompson," and then vehemently denies that such "insinuation" is founded in truth, and proceeds to declare its utter hostility to mob violence of every sort. The Ledger knows perfectly well that the Republican neither said nor insinuated that it had "approved" of the mob at Philadelphia; the charge simply was, that, so far as the Republican could recollect, it "did not say anything against" it. Why not meet this issue in a manly way, instead of spending so much superfluous breath in denying that whereof it does not stand accused '

# NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1851.

For Europe

The next number of The Trilner for European Circulation will be issued TO-MORROW MORN-ING at 9 o'clock. It will contain all the latest news up to the time of going to press. The America sails from Boston on Wednesday, at 12

Notice for a Whig State Convention Believing that an expression of the views and principles of the Whigs of this State, as they are stood by us, in relation particularly to question which now agitate the country, should be made, it order to induce an intelligent, honest, and cordia cooperation among ourselves and with the Whies of the other States of the Union, the State Committees appointed at the respective Conventions held in 1850 at Syracuse and at Utica, and the Committee appointed by the Whigs of the Legislature at its recent session, have agreed upon the following, as presenting what they believe to be the sentiments of the great body of the Whigs of the State of New-York An Economical Administration of the Govern

ment The strict accountability of public officers, and their rigid adherence to the limitations of power prescribed by the Constitution and the laws, an honest and faithful performance of all obligations made with foreign nations, with a scrupulous regard for their rights, and a firm and steady defense of our

The Improvement of the important Rivers and Harbors of the country, so as to render them navigable and accessible, by prudent and systematic appropriations, founded upon examinations made by competent and disinterested public officers

Such a discrimination in the Duties necessarily haid upon Imports for the support of Government, as shall secure to the Industry of our countrymen a just remuneration, and shall stimulate Mechanical and Manufacturing Enterprise, and thus provide a home consumption for the products of Agriculture, which may control and counteract the unsteady de mands of foreign markets, and as shall promote that healthy interchange among ourselves of the fruits of our own skill and labor, which is so well calculated to cement our Union, and maintain the spirit of national independence

That the Whigs of the State, as a body, are inflexibly opposed to the subjection of any territory of the United States now free, to laws imposing involunta ry servitude, except as a punishment for crime , and they rejoice that no proposition to that effect is now pending, or is likely to be presented; while, at the same time, they unqualifiedly acknowledge the right of every sovereign State to regulate its own municideem most conducive to their safety and happiness without interference, directly or indirectly, by citizens of other States, or subjects of other countries

That the Whigs of this State will abide by the Constitution of the United States, in all its parts, and that they will receive its true meaning and construction from the judicial tribunals it has created for that purpose, and will always sustain and defend such decisions, as the law of the land, until they are reversed by the same tribunals

That the laws of Congress, and of the State Legislatures, pronounced constitutional by the judicial tribunals, must be enforced and implicitly obeyed and that while this is cheerfully recognized as the duty of all, as subjects of the laws, yet that the right of citizens, as voters, is equally undentable to discuss, with a full and mutual regard for the rights and interests of all parts of the confederacy, (which is as necessary now to maintain, as it was indispensable to achieve the blessed Union of these States,) the expediency of such laws, and the propriety of any of their provisions, and to seek, by constitutional means, their repeal or modification :

That all who are animated by a sincere desire to preserve the Union unimpaired, and the free institutions which it sustains and guarantees, by which alone individual security and national peace and prosperity can be perpetuated, must condemn all attempts to resist, defeat, or render ineffectual, any laws passed by constitutional majorities of legislative bodies, in either the Federal or State Governments, and that the Whigs of New-York will ever be found prompt to render a patriotic acquiescence

in all such laws: That the National Administration is entitled to the for the eminent ability and patriotism which have agement of our foreign affairs , the generous sympathy it has exhibited toward an oppressed people sympathy, and with which it has rebuked the threats of an imp rious Government to violate the immunnities of an accredited public agent, and the determination it has evinced to repress and defeat all movements tending to impair the public faith, and all unlawful enterprizes calculated to disturb the public peace and provoke civil war, or to sever or weaken the relations of any State with the Union

That the Administration of this State has fully ustified the confidence in its capacity, intelligence and integrity, which called it into being that the public interests in the various departments Education, Finance, and Jurisprudence, and in the extension of the means of intercourse and of cheap transportation, have been vigorously and prudently sustained and promoted Constitutional Government, by legal majorities has been sindicated, and the general prosperity of the State has been sedulously and successfully maintained; and by employing the means which prenous expenditures, guided by enlightened forecast, had placed within our reach, to consummate the great work of the age, has presented a vivid contrast to the narrow, unjust and wasteful policy of those who would scatter those means by such an impotent application of them as would postpone to a very distant posterity, if not indefinitely, the enjoyment of an

mestimable heritage of wealth and prosperity That for the purpose of sustaining these views and principles in the election of State officers entertaining them at the ensuing general election, the Committee abovementioned recommend that a Convention, consisting of one delegate from each Assembly District of the State, be held at Syracuse, on the 17th day of September next, at 12 o'clock at noon.

GEO GEDDEN. GEO R BABCOCK, JAS M COOK, HOWARD C CADY, CHS R SWORDS, HAMILTON HARRIS, Commuttee of the Lecislature. JOHN L. SCHOOLCRAFT, SAMUEL, STEVENS,
ALLEN MUNROE,
ROBT, H. PRUN,
H. Z. HAYNER,
SIMEON DRAPER,
SIMEON DRAPER,
WM. K. STRONG,
GEO. M. SAYLES,
FRANKLIN TOWNSEND, T. VAN VECHTEN,
LE GRAND E. CANNON, JOHN K. POETER.

Sinte Central Committee.

#### Union of the Whig Party. We sincerely congratulate the Whigs of

the State upon the fact that a basis has now been established, on which the entire party may act unitedly for those great ends of public policy which we have so often struggled for together, and in respect to which we have never been divided. The platform which we publish above

must commend itself for its wisdom and justice to all Whigs, no matter how widely they may have differed with regard to the Compromise in general, or the Fugitive Slave Law in particular. Very properly, it puts foremost those cardinal, permanent measures, adherence to which makes us Whigs. It then proclaims inflexible hestility to Slavery Extension and loyalty to the Constitution and Union; and asserts the duty of obeying every law of the country, as well as the right of each citizen to discuss

confidence of the party in the National and | France State administrations.

With a platform so liberal and fair, we may well rely on the unity of action so desirable for the triumph of that system of policy which we believe to be for the best interests of the country The Committees at Albany have done their duty; it is now for the Whigs of the State to do theirs.

#### The Chief of Police.

The session of the Common Council commences this evening, and during the present week it becomes the duty of the Mayor to nominate a new Chief of Police in place of the present incumbent.

Extraordinary efforts have been made to cause the re-nomination of Mr. Matsell, and it is understood that the Mayor is, to some extent, pledged to that course. We would earnestly dissuade him therefrom.

The Nineteenth Section of the City Charter prescribes that no person holding office under the Corporation, no matter in what capacity, shall be interested in the purchase of any real estate which shall be seld for taxes or assessments; and the Twenty-fifth Section provides that any officer of the City government, or person employed in any department thereof, who shall violate any of the provisions of this Charter, shall forfeit his office, and be excluded forever after from receiving or holding office under the Corporation.

We respectfully invite the Mayor to ascertain whether the present Chief of Police has been guilty of buying real estate sold for taxes or assessments. This can be done easily; the records are convenient, accessible and easily examined. A few moments, looking will show the whole story, or prove that the Chief has been concerned in no such offense.

But should it turn out that he has done this thing, of course the Mayor must abandon all thought of re-nominating him, even by way of compliment; for such a fact renders Mr. Matsell forever incapable of holding office under the City Charter.

-But this is by no means the only reason why we ought to have a new Chief of Police. A man is wanted in that capacity who will discharge the duties of the office who will prevent Astor-place riots; put down the gangs of Short-boys and Shoulderhitters that disgrace the town; close the gambling hells, big and little; and make it generally more his care to preserve the order of the City, and maintain and execute the laws, than to make interest, either with respectable gentlemen or notorious blackguards, for his own continuance in an office, out of which he knows how to make himself rich.

To The news by the Atlantic will be found on the Sixth Page of this paper. It is interesting and important.

# France.

The motion for the revision of the French Constitution was rejected in the Assembly at Paris on Saturday, July 19. Out of 736 confidence and support of the Whigs of New-York, | Members, who now hold seats in the Assembly, 724 were present and voted-446 their panegyrists. We have read the leading in favor of the revision and 278 against it: but as a majority of three-quarters was restruggling for freedom, the force and dignity with quired to carry the motion, it failed. We rejoice at this result

The meaning of this decision is, that no change in the fundamental law shall take place until the majority concedes the reestablishment of universal suffrage. Had this been done beforehand, the required number of votes might possibly have been obtained. There are many of the republicans who believe that the Constitution needs improving, and who would consent to try it. But as long as three millions of the people are disfranchised, they will not con-

Still it is not certain that, even with that concession from the majority, they could carry their point. There are many who think it necessary to defeat the revision, simply in order to defeat the parties who desire it. M. de Falloux and M. Berryer contend for it in order to bring back Henry V.; others in order that Louis Napoleon may be reclected. Both these ends are resisted by a large body of men, and it is probable that they would resist them to the last. They think it safer for the republic-and some of them adhere to that form from conviction. others from policy-to go through the ensuing elections with all the dangers represented as connected with them, rather than evade those dangers by keeping Louis Napoleon in power. Among men of this class we may name the Lafayettes, the Lastevries, Lamoriciere, Bedeau, Dafour, de Remusat, de Mornay-all moderate men, of varying political doctrines, who yet voted with great decision against the revision. It is also remarkable that all the Generals distinguished for their exploits in Africa voted the same way. So, too, voted M. Thiers, a shrewd judge, at least, of the direction popular opinion is tending.

The Paris Committee which has managed the getting up of petitions in favor of the rejected measure, is said to have decided to keep up its labors. If so, the matter may be brought before the Assembly again, but more probably it will no more be heard of. Certainly it cannot be unless the suffrage is first made universal, and even then it is by no means certain that the constitutional majority of three-quarters could be obtained at three successive trials, a month apart.

Accordingly it must now be the business of the parties to prepare for the elections of next Spring. From those elections we anticipate no serious trouble, any more than we do from the desperate ambition of Louis dense people of England, where the arts

all laws, and seek the modification or repeal Napoleon. This trial will, we trust, lay of such as do not commend themselves to firmly and beyond future disruption the his judgment. And, finally, it declares the foundation of democratic institutions in

### Democracy and its Dangers.

Among the speeches which have distinguished the Great Debate in the French Assembly upon the revision of the Constitution, few have been more remarkable than that of M. Berryer, the pensioned advocate-and dearly pensioned, too-of the Legitimists. He is an incomparable master of elegant and insinuative oratory, and rarely have his powers been more brilliantly displayed. Art could not well hope to disguise sophistry in forms of more delusive seduction; nor could policy suggest the trick of more skillfully maintaming exploded doctrines, even while seeming to yield and abandon them.

The burden of M. Berryer's discourse was, that France could not get on with republican institutions, but required the permenence and social gradations belonging to monarchy. In making out his theme, he alluded to the United States, asserting that our success with a democratic constitution of government is dependent very much upon our federal system, but especially on the sparseness of our population. And as France cannot have a federative organization, and has a comparatively dense population, the conclusion is an easy one that the United States furnish no example for French imitation, and that it would be vastly better to fall back upon the monarchy which has given the nation so many centuries of glory, and built up for it such monuments of art and power. This was the substance of the argument. We wonder much that no French repub-

lican has the sense to handle this lauded monarchy as thoroughly, unsparingly, and at the same time as wisely as it deserves; to show that under it France was cursed with weakness and poverty and vice infernal; that its glory and greatness are but the flimsiest figments of rhetoric: that its best achievements were to plunder and oppress the people; that it ruled by despotism and brutality alone; that the horrors of '93 were but its legitimate fruit; and that the dangers which now threaten the land are either its legacy or that of the empire, its equal in disregard of right and of the well-being of men, its superior in the sublimity of slaughter and of crime, and finally in the appropriate catastrophe, of foreign invasion and conquest, by which it was brought to the ground. It is true there are men on the republican side who treat these topics, but not with adequate force and soberness, and without the intoxication of glory. It would seem as if a Frenchman could not sufficiently divest himself of the fuddle which arms and plumes and gold lace and glory produce upon the childish mind to see what have been the deadly calamities of his country, and to do historical justice upon them. And yet it would not be much at this time of day to expect that some thinking man, with democratic ideas to guide him, should rise in that Assembly and tell the facts about the monarchy and the empire in a way to let down forever the inflation of speeches in the debate, but none of them poured on royalty or glory that cool and passionless scathing they deserve.

The shallowness of M. Berryer's political insight may be judged from the fact that he attributes the success of the United States to our system of federation, and not to the universal liberty we enjoy. Had we a vast army, a big public debt, an omnipresent police, a system of passports, the press shackled, public meetings not permitted, monopolies in abundance, and a government putting its finger into every man's business, we might form as many federations as we chose, but all would be to no purpose. What makes the success of this country is the absence of all these things. which hang upon France like an incubus. and must work evil and danger as long as

they are allowed to exist. The blunder of French politicians is, that they confound governmental unity with administrative centralization. They do not understand how local self-government-the first requisite in a free country, and the indispensable condition of progress and powercan exist in a single State, or could exist in France, without separating it into several republics. They imagine that there must be a number of States in order to allow each community to manage its own affairs and as they cannot consent to divide the country up in that way, they see no means of getting rid of the despotic system by which the country is now ridden, nor indeed do they desire it. The system agrees alike with their interests and prejudices. But the second mistake of M. Berryer

is much more serious, and needs to be exposed all the more, because it is quite current in other countries beside France. It is, that republican liberty is consistent only with a sparse population and agricultural pursuits. Certainly those who hold this opinion have not attentively considered the facts of history or the spectacle which the nations of the world now present. In all past time men have been most oppressed where they have been few in number, scattered over a great extent of territory, and gaining a poor livelihood by miserably tilling the land. And liberty has advanced just as mechanical trades and the arts have been introduced, and population has been densified. At this day there is no slavery like that among the sparse agricultural population of Russia or of Turkey, no freedom (leaving the United States out of the question) like that of the comparatively

and manufactures are established, affording a great variety of occupations. Everywhere the fires of liberty have been lighted among a compact and thriving population, where Man not only felt that he had something to defend, but that, united with his fellows, he had the ability to defend it triumphantly. Why, ever since European society began the great struggle to throw off Feudalism, the cities have been the leaders in the work. Who, then, in view of these facts and a thousand others, which we have not space to recall, but which will occur to the student and observer, can say that the culture of the arts and the densifying of population are inimical to freedom? It is absurd.

"But wait," M. Berrver and those who think with him will reply, "till your population has grown to such an extent that there is not food and clothing enough for all, and they begin to dispute the possession of these necessaries. Then see how your democratic institutions will protest you against social anarchy, from which despotism will be your sole refuge. Wait till the antagonism of wealth and poverty, capital and labor, master and menial is developed 'a few degrees further, and what then becomes of your boasted republic? You see that it is your sparse population which saves you, after all.'

No! we see no such thing. Population can never grow in the way you speak of, and the danger you depict is only imaginary. All you say rests on the mistaken notion that as the number of men increases, the earth becomes less fruitful; and that as each new mouth comes forward to be fed, there is proportionally less to feed it. This is altogether a mistake. The earth becomes more fruitful, and yields more food and more materials for clothing as the community becomes more numerous, and makes larger demands upon her. This is a great truth, pregnant with cheering consequences, which stands forth as plain as day to whoever will see it, and yet men will not open their eyes to behold.

The earth increases in productiveness along with the increase of its inhabitants. because they increase in science and strength to command its resources. In the early stages of society, men have poor tools, they are scattered widely apart, and are consequently obliged to commence tilling poor land in order to get food. They can neither go upon the heavily timbered and moist lowlands, nor can they penetrate beneath the soil to bring out the fertilizing minerals that nature has hidden there for their use, and with which their poor ground might be enriched. But as they advance, as they procure tools, as neighborhoods become settled, and capital and skill are acquired, the cultivator descends and clears the rich soil of the valleys, and digs out marl, or muck, or lime, or plaster, to fatten and improve the hills and sand-plains where he at first began. Thus the growth of society, where no foreign cause comes in to disturb the natural process, is really one continuous progress; because, as Man goes forward, the land continually yields him a better return; and a thus dense population, where Man's natural relations to the soil have not been violated, is necessarily a free, independent, orderly and improving one.

The same is the case with mechanical inventions. They do not tend to enslave the masses, but the contrary. It is true that they may at times and in exceptional cases be made the means of reducing individuals into a worse condition than they occupied before, but such is by no means their general effect. The cupidity of men cannot so pervert them as to make them engines of evil more than of good, even to the small classes of persons most directly under their influence. Nor can cupidity contrive it that the public in general shall not derive a far greater advantage from every such invention than he who owns it and manages it with a view to his own interest. He may gather up a little hoard of profit, but in society at large it is poured forth unmeasured, like the golden sunlight. The stockholders of a railroad may grow very rich, but their wealth is nothing compared to that their road confers on the whole community; the laborers in a cotton factory may be oppressed, but there was worse oppression before. And if you bring up the sewing girls of London, or the Irish famine, we reply that those hideous facts came altogether from without the natural course of things, and cannot be charged as evils attending the normal development of industry and population, or, to use a more comprehensive term, of Society. And accordingly, where there is freedom at the start, and men have a fair hance, the antagonism between wealth and poverty, capital and labor, masters and mesials, is gradually and surely obliterated; all are elevated toward that state of justice, equality of rights and opportunities, and universal abundance, education and happiness, which, distant as it may be, is the real aspiration of every heart.

Thus Providence and Humanity are everywhere justified, and the Future expands before us without the shadow of a doubt. Let Man apply himself to industry; let him bring forth the treasures of the earth, decking her with the loveliness of gardens and the richness of harvests; let him borrow the secrets of science and subjugate the powers of Nature, and rely on the permanence of that Freedom which he has struggled for hitherto, but which hereafter he may enjoy without a struggle. The increase of population and the growth of wealth, instead of dangers and sources of weakness, will prove the great elements of its strength, and the means of its wider and more benignant power.

### CITY ITEMS.

ARRIVAL OF THE ATLANTIC - JENNY

LIND'S VISIT TO CAPT. WEST .- About eight months since, the favorite and then fastest of Collins's steamships, the "Atlantic," Capt. West, left this port for Liverpool, arriving safely at that city, and sailing thence for home on the 28th of December. How she failed to appear, and how excited people were at the mere possibility of her loss, is well known : well known, too, are the rejoicings that ensued when the story of her successful struggle against disaster and tempest was told. During the whole period of her absence. Capt. West has remained with her, watching and directing the extensive repairs which have been made; and on the 23d uit he had the satisfaction of steaming down the Mer sev, with his good ship in perfect order, "homeward bound." As proof of the confidence placed in the safety of this vessel, Capt. W. brings 140 passengers, and a most valuable cargo of rich goods. Yesterlay morning, about six o'clock, the word was given that the "Atlantic" was coming up the bay, and, although the hour was early and the day was the Sabbath, throngs of citizens rushed to the North River piers to welcome the favorite. As soon as she came in sight. she was hailed with every token of rejoicing; cannon were fired, despite the day, flag-saintes were offered by the shipping in the harbor; hearty cheers were given at every point, and a cloud of handkerchiefs was waved in welcome. At the oot of Canal-st, a small army had gathered, and they made their joy manifest in long-continued cheers which were returned by the passengers on board All day there were crowds of people at the piers near the ship, gazing at her as if she were an old friend, and congratulating each other upon her return,

- At the same hour that Capt. West was steaming into our Bay, Jenny Lind was rapidly approaching the City from the North, on board the " Issac New ton." Soon after she landed, she heard the story of the arrival of the "Atlantic," and, without waiting for a moment's rest, she ordered a carriage and proceeded to the Collins Pier , the vessel was just com ing into the dock, and Jenny was obliged to wait nearly half an hour before the gangway-plank was hauled up, but as soon as it was made fast, she hastened aboard to meet her old friend, Capt. West, whose kind attention to her, while on her way to this country, one year ago, she has never for a moment forgotten. Their meeting was quite unexpect ed the hour before, and for that reason it was all the more cordial. When the "Atlantic" left here in December, Jenny went down expressly to bid Capt. West good bye, and was among the last to leave the pier, waving her handkerchief in response to the bow ng of the gallant Captain as long as he was in sight

That the two should arrive, from different worlds as it were, at the same hour, after so long a time and such varied fortunes, was a little singular, and added interest to a meeting which must have been grabifying under any circumstances. There is a touch of romance about it which might be the text for any number of fine stories, were it not that the Captain is a tough old son of Neptune, of almost patriarchal years. The visit of the Nightingale was not unnoticed by the crowd, although she was not supposed to be in the City, some of the privileged, who were within the gate, disclosed the secret, and then every one seemed to be afflicted with strabismus in the effort to keep one eye on the songstress and the other on the vessel. For a considerable period the scene was almost a type of that which occurred when the same ship brought the fair Swede to our shore, on the same day of the week and at about the same time of day, in September of last year.

THE ATLANTIC .- Hands are busily employed in taking in coal, and the cargo is being discharged to-day. The steamer will be ready for her return voyage on Wednesday

EUROPEAN MAILS .- We are told that the mails for Europe which should have gone on Saturday had there been a steamer, are ordered to Boston to go by the Cunard ship. It strikes us that this is a very useless piece of business, it is almost certain that the "Atlantic" will arrive at Liverpool first, inasmuch as she will sail at the same hour as the Bos

THE GOLDEN GATE .- This fine new steamer is to sail to-day for the gold region, via Cape Horn. It is supposed that she will make a shorter trip than any now on record.

HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD,-This day another portion of this Road will be opened, making a complete line from Albany to Tivolt, and leaving only about twenty five miles of steamboat travel Three through trains will leave for Albany and Troy daily, leaving the Warren-st. Depôt at 8 A. M., III A. M. and 4 P. M., and going through in six hours. The local or way trains will leave as usual.

I. O. or O. F .- The Grand Encampment of this Order meets to-day for the election of officers, and for the purpose of transacting such other usiness as may come before the body.

The regular Annual Session of the Grand Lodge of Southern New-York will commence on Wednesday next. The election of officers will take place be tween the hours of 2 and 10 o'clock, P. M., on

NEW-YORK FIRE DEPARTMENT. - At a meeting of Engineers and Foremen, held at Firemen's Hall, on Friday evening, the following named gentlemen were nominated to fill vacancies in the Board of Engineers, occasioned by the resignation of Messrs, R. McGinnis and G. W. Varian : For the Upper District-Richard Kelly, of Engine Company Harrison Redfield, of Hook and Ladder Company 3. Wm. P. Daniels, of Hose Company 12, J. G. Abbe, of Hose Company 30. For the Lower District-H. H. Howard, of Hose Company 14 . William Drew, of Engine Company 38.

Assistant Engineer.-Reports having been circulated that J. G. Abbe had resigned his nomination of Assistant Engineer, we are requested to say that such is not the case.

CASE OF CLEMENS. -It is said, in answer to the application of Rev. Mr. Hodges, in relation to Clemens, (respited to 22d August,) that the President has left it with the District Attorney, who tried the case, and if he considers him not to have been guilty, the application will be granted. We inderstand, as the United States law now is, the President has no power to change the punishment to imprisonment. The sentance must be carried out, or an unconditional pardon granted.

A New Church.-The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the Rose-Hill Baptist Church, at the corner of Thirtieth-street and Lex ington-avenue, took place on Saturday, at 4 ofclock, P.M. A large number of ladies and gentlemen were present to take part in the exercises. The ceremonies. commenced with singing ; after which, a prayer was made, and then dedicatory and admonitory addresses were delivered by Rev. W. S. Clapp, pastor of the Olive Branch Bantist Church, and Rev mitage, of the Norfolk-street Baptist Church, after which a hymn was sung by a choir. Rev. S. S. Wheeler, pastor of the new church, then proceeded to deposit a leaden box in the receptacle of the corner stone. The box was eight inches square, and six inches deep. It contained a history of the church since its foundation, a description of the ground on which the church is to be erected, the price itcost, and that of the church, which, together, will be about \$14,000, the name of the trustees and pastor of the church, the Articles of Paith of the Baptist Church, the Minutes of the Baptist Association, and the last Annual Reports of the various Benevolent Societies. The church will be built of brick. It will be 75 feet by 47 feet. It is expected to be ready for dedication in December next.

FIRE IN THE PINES .- An extensive fire was raging in the Pines, near Vincentown, New Jersey, on Saturday.

BOWERY THEATER .- This establishment will be sold at auction on Wednesday, under a judgment of \$10,000, or thereabouts, held by John & Giles, trustee, against Thomas S. Hamblin